

Spend a half hour reading the ads—
and THEN decide whether it has
been a profitable and pleasant task.

32 PAGES—LAST EDITION

PIONEER LEADER'S MEMORY HONORED

Crowds Gather at Wandamere to
Celebrate Anniversary of Brigh-
am Young's Birthday.

ORSON F. WHITNEY'S EULOGY.

Tribute to Characteristics of the
Departed President Who
Led Saints to Utah.

President Joseph F. Smith and Gov.
Culder Also Address Descendants
This Afternoon.

One hundred and six years ago to-
day Brigham Young was born in a
little Vermont village, and this after-
noon the people of a great religious
faith, well housed in a beautiful valley
of the western mountains to which
he led their forefathers, are meeting
to do him honor.

The anniversary celebration is be-
ing held in Wandamere park, and is
in charge of a committee of the great
pioneer's descendants. At 2 o'clock
formal exercises were opened by a
salute of cannon which echoed on the
distant hills where he first looked
on the valley that was to be his home.
The ceremony was planned to take
place on the anniversary of his birth
in the city of Salt Lake.

There are gathered at the park
many hundreds of people, and after
a program this afternoon an informal
dinner will be held tonight, to be fol-
lowed by dancing and other recrea-
tions.

President Joseph F. Smith, Orson F.
Whitney of the council of apostles
and Gov. John C. Culder are the prin-
cipal speakers of the occasion, and
their addresses deal with the work
of Brigham Young as leader of the
western movement, and as governor
of Utah. A quartet composed of
Messrs. Whitney, Pyper, Ensign and
Spencer, and a choir of the church
will sing the musical numbers, while
Frank Y. Taylor presided as master
of ceremonies.

In sketching the career of Brigham
Young, Mr. Whitney delivered the
following eulogy:

Among the many illustrious names
that brighten the pages of western
American history, there is none that
shines so luminously, there is none that
will live so long as the name of Utah's
pioneer, Brigham Young. Doubtless
much of his fame is due to the high po-
sition that he held, as president of the
church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day
Saints; but this office, exalted as it is,
would not have given him the place
that he occupies in the history of his
country. Place alone will not make a
man illustrious. By their works will
men be judged; not by the offices they
hold, not by the names they bear, no,
even by the aid of the press, but by
the results of the use made of it. Brigh-
am Young was a genius, but that is
not all. He was a philanthropist,
who used his great gifts and powers in
such a way as to benefit the world
to mankind. That is his true title to
greatness. That is his real patent of
nobility.

The story of his long and useful life
is well known, that to dwell upon it
in detail, while interesting, would be
superfluous. Let us, however, upon this
his natal day, be reminded of some of
the main events of his mighty career,
some of the salient points of his col-
ossal character, thus encouraging our-
selves to pursue more steadfastly the
path of honor trodden by our beloved
and departed leader.

One hundred and six years ago, Brigh-
am Young was born at Whitingham,
Vermont county, New York, a brother
that was the birthplace of Joseph
Smith, and of many more who be-
came prominent in the Church founded
by the prophet of the last dispensation.
His father, John Young, was a revo-
lutionary soldier, serving under the im-
mediate command of Washington. The
son's early avocations were those of a
farmer and a joiner, and he was a
member of the Methodist church. In
religion the family were Methodists,
and all or nearly all of them were
converted to Mormonism. Brigham
Young was baptized by Elder
Elihu Miller, at Mendon, Monroe
county, New York, on the 14th of April,
1822.

MEETING WITH PROPHECY.

The Church was then a little over
two years old, and had migrated from
the region in which it had its origin
to western New York, where it was
Ohio. Its headquarters were at Kirt-
land, on the forest-fringed shore of
Lake Erie. Thither, six months after
his baptism, went Brigham Young,
accompanied by his brother Joseph
and by his friend Heber C. Kimball.
At Kirtland they met for the first
time the Prophet Joseph Smith, and
they were joined to the church. Brigh-
am Young would yet preside
over the Church. In the fall of 1833,
as a widower with two children, he
"arrived" at Kirtland, where he re-
mained, and thenceforth made his
home with the main body of the Lat-
ter-day Saints.

The next event of importance in his
career, if we except his experience as a
member of Zion's camp, was his
call to the apostleship, Feb. 14, 1835.
He filled missions in the Eastern
States and in Canada, making pros-
elytes, and gathering funds for the
completion of the Kirtland Temple
and the purchase of lands in Mis-
souri, where Mormon colonies were
being settled. When dissection
disease, and the existence of the Church
and the life of its leader were threat-
ened by foes without and within,
Brigham Young stood up for the
prophet, defending him at his
own imminent peril. Finally the op-
pression became so fierce that he as
well as the prophet, were sustained by
the people and were compelled to flee
from Kirtland.

They made their way to Caldwell
county, Missouri, whither they were
followed by the main body of the
Church. In that wilderness country,
near the western border of the state,
they founded the city of Far West,
the birthplace of our present
honored leader, President Joseph F.
Smith, during the mob troubles that
plagued the settlement. The Lat-
ter-day Saints from Missouri, Brigh-
am Young, by direction of the prop-
het, who, with others, had been
"driven" into prison, were sustained by
the twelve apostles and their president.
His seniors in the quorum of the
twelve, as originally constituted, were
Thomas B. Marsh, who had apostat-
ized, and David W. Patten, who had
been a martyr to the cause. Presi-
dent Young was now at the head of

THE SALT LAKE EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY JUNE 1 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

YOUNG MEN AND MAIDENS GRADUATE NEXT WEEK.



The U. of U. '07 Normal Class—Young People Who Leave the Campus Prepared for Service as Teachers in Public Schools.

How beautiful it is to be Queen of
the May has been pictured in glowing
verse by Alfred Tennyson, but needing
no poet to speak for her, the sweet
girl graduate of Utah will stand forth
next week, and say her own declama-
tion at the world.

Commencement week for the Uni-
versity of Utah begins Sunday night
with a baccalaureate sermon at the
First Methodist church, spoken by the
Rev. Benjamin Young. It will be fol-
lowed Monday by College class day on
the campus, with singing exercises in
the assembly room, and a senior ball
in the gymnasium in the evening.
Tuesday the Normals have their day,
with exercises at 10 a. m. and recep-
tion by President and Mrs. Kings-
bury from 5 to 7:30 p. m. in the Nor-
mal building. In the evening the first
annual assembly occurs at 8 p. m. It
will be held in the assembly room of
the Museum building and will be at-
tended, it is thought, by a larger
number than ever of those who have
had their day at the university open-
ing. John C. Mackay, president of the
university, will call the meeting to order,
with an address of welcome, to be
responded to by Nollie C. Brown, Aris-
ton Oscar Van Cott will officiate as
toastmaster, and will call for res-
ponses from Geneva Love, Joseph B.
Svenson, Edna Barker, and Isaac
Russell, each one representing some de-
partment of the university with which
he was not connected.

Wednesday the alumni take full con-
trol, the entire day being given over
to their entertainment. Each depart-
ment of the university will be "at
home" in its own quarters, and
samples of its work will be on ex-
hibit. At 11 o'clock there will be a
meeting of the regents, faculty, alum-
ni, and former students in the assem-
bly room for the purpose of hearing and
delivering addresses on the past, pres-
ent, and future of the university. At
noon the university classes will as-
semble as separate organizations for
the purpose of transacting class busi-
ness, and at 7:30 p. m. the annual
banquet will be held. This will be an
elaborate affair, and is the twenty-first
of its kind since the university open-
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Thursday, June 6, the most formal
ceremonies of the week will occur, when
the graduates of all departments will
be assembled in the gymnasium to re-
ceive their degrees and diplomas. Pri-
vate exercises and ceremonies end with a
Salt Lake field day, which will be the
nature of a general reunion.

There is one problem connected with
commencement this week. It grows
out of the desire of the college grad-
uates, especially the engineers, to com-
plete their year with ceremonies in-
dependent of those held for the normal
graduates. The students have for-
gotten that graduating exercises, like June
weddings, are not for their planning,
but come with the doing. Alms Mater
delivered to him at any subsequent
date, but will be considered to have
been forfeited. Public sentiment is
firmly set at this time, against the
students who insist on staying out.

degrees of all kinds are there given out.
Both the regents and the faculty have
decided that to hold separate com-
mencement exercises this year would be a phys-
ical impossibility and have asked the
"striking" students to consider the in-
stitution from which they have accepted
their education, rather than their
desires as to the plans for the final
day. In reply the engineers have vot-
ed by a slight majority to refrain from
attending a joint commencement. The
response of the regents has been a let-
ter to each notifying them that any
absentee, not excused, will be deprived
of his diploma, and that it will not be
delivered to him at any subsequent
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the second council of authority in the
Church. Though compelled to leave
Missouri, he, in the absence of the
imprisoned first presidency—Joseph
Smith, Sidney Rigdon and Hyrum
Smith—directed the winter exodus of
the Latter-day Saints to the West.

OUTWITTING THE MOB.

As early as July, 1838, the prophet
had indicated to his people the need
to take a mission to Europe, and the re-
velation commanding it gave the date
upon which they should depart from
the temple lot in Far West. "This was
before the mob troubles began, before
the saints were driven, and before there
was any prospect of such a calamity.
But now all was changed; the ex-
pulsion was an accomplished fact, and it
was as much as a Mormon's life was
worth to be seen in Missouri. How
was the word of the Lord to be ful-
filled? The mob leaders, aware of the
prediction, had sworn that it should
never be fulfilled. Before daybreak,
however, on the morning of the day
of departure, the prophet, Brigham
Young and others of the twelve apos-
tles, held a meeting on the temple lot
into Far West, held a meeting on the
temple lot, ordained two apostles, and
started thence upon their mission; the
rest of the apostles, and his no less
intrepid companions, arose from their
beds, leaving their families ailing and
almost destitute, to begin their jour-
ney.

ON BRITISH SOIL.

Landing at Liverpool, penniless, on
the 6th of April, 1840, Brigham Young
and his brethren remained in Great
Britain a little more than a year, dur-
ing which time they broadened and
strengthened the foundation of that
important mission, previously laid by
two of their number—Heber C. Kim-
ball and Orson Hyde—with their asso-
ciates. Seven or eight thousand souls
were now added to the Church, and
branches raised up in nearly every no-
ted city and town throughout the United
Kingdom. The Book of Mormon was
reestablished, the Millennium State
founded, gospel tracts and hymn books
printed and distributed, a thousand
emigrants sent to Nauvoo, and a per-
manent emigration agency established,
which sent annually across the ocean
hundreds and thousands of souls to
help build up the Church in America.
It was during this time that Brigh-
am Young gave the first great proof
of his rare ability as an organizer and
an executive.

He had returned from Europe, and
with the majority of his quorum was
on a mission in the Eastern states,
when the prophet and the patriarch
Joseph and Hyrum Smith were mur-
dered in Carthage Jail. Hurrying back
to Nauvoo, President Young and his
conferees were just in time to defeat
certain ambitious designs upon the
temple lot in Far West, and to main-
tain the right of the twelve apostles to
succeed the first presidency, now no
more.

ANOTHER MOSES.

A veritable Moses to a modern Israel,
Brigham Young led his people to the
historic flight into the western wilder-
ness, and commanded in person the
pioneer band, which entered Salt Lake
valley on the 24th of July, 1847. They
had penetrated to the heart of the
"Great American desert," a region de-
scribed by Daniel Webster as "a vast
worthless area, unfit for civilized oc-
cupancy and impossible to reclaim."
Here they founded Salt Lake City, the
parent of hundreds of cities, towns and
villages, that have since sprung from
the barren bosom of the waste, as Mor-
monism's gift to civilization.

Fighting to the breeze the Stars and
Stripes, these pioneers took possession
of a country just conquered from Mex-
ico, a portion of the invading army be-
lieving the Mormon Battalion, furnished
by the government by the migrating
Church, at Council Bluffs. In the sum-
mer of 1846. At the close of the Mex-
ican war, pending action by Congress
upon their petition for a state govern-
ment, our people organized the provi-
sional government of the state of Des-
eret, with Brigham Young as the uni-
formly elected governor. Congress de-
clined the prayer for statehood, but or-
ganized, on the 9th of September,
1849, the territory of Utah, with
Brigham Young as governor, by ap-
pointment of the president of the
United States. He served eight years,
or two full terms, being reappointed
on a memorial signed by Mormons and
non-Mormons, and was succeeded by
Hon. Alfred Cummings, Utah's first non-
Mormon executive.

DECLARED MARTIAL LAW.
Just prior to Gov. Cummings' instal-

lation, occurred the exciting military
episode known as "the Echo
canyon war," officially styled in the an-
nals of the war department, "the Utah
expedition." President Buchanan, mis-
led by false reports, had ordered an
army to Utah, to punish the alleged
uprising against the government. It
was the heroic crisis of Brigham
Young's life, when, in September, 1857,
as Governor of Utah, he proclaimed
the territory under martial law, forti-
fied Echo canyon, and otherwise resist-
ed the advance of Johnston's army. His
purpose was not to defy the national
authority, but to hold in check the
troops, and prevent a possible repetition
of the bloody scenes of Missouri and
Illinois, until the government could in-
vestigate the situation and become ac-
quainted of its error. Gov. Young, backed
by the Utah militia, fully accomplished
his design—peace commissioners came,
and the affairs ended with a glorie.
Though no longer Governor of Utah,
President Young was still the most in-
fluential personality in the territory.
He was appointed, in 1859, to com-
mand, in the name of the United States,
the Utah militia, and he possessed great
personal magnetism. His people obeyed him
as the Tenth Legion obeyed Caesar,
and loved him as the Old Guard loved
Napoleon. No less did he love them,
and in this mutual affection and con-
fidence lay largely the secret of his
wonderful success. Above all, God
was with him, and this supreme fact,
with all that signifies, was recog-
nized by him and by his followers.
Theirs in a scholastic sense, his
intelligence, and his practical wisdom
combined sound judgment with keen per-
ception and lightning-like intuition.
Human nature was an open book to
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FIRST AND FOREMOST.

Not a title of his achievements can be
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They explored the country,
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forming, and her people were tender
and full of sympathy, there was friction
and bitterness between Mormon and
Gentile—the modern Gulf and Ghibel-
line—it was but natural. Americans
love to govern themselves, and federal
appointees, prejudiced against the peo-
ple to whom they were sent, could not
hope to elicit the same influence as
men elected by and for full sympathy
with the great majority of the citi-
zens. Besides, there were old wounds
that would not suddenly heal. Mis-
understandings were general, and dou-
tless there were blunders on both
sides. Let us draw the mantle of
charity over all, and cherish the hope
that the era of good feeling which
came with statehood, came to stay.

In the midst of all the changes re-
sulting from the advent of the rail-
road, the opening of the mines, and the
influx of outside capital and popula-
tion, Brigham Young remained the
master mind and leading spirit of his
time. He built railroads, extended
telegraph lines, established mercantile
houses, fostered home industries, and
founded and endowed institutions of
learning that live to perpetuate his
name. Our magnificent church school
system, and the no less splendid rail-
road system of the state, the latter
crowned with the University of Utah,
founded by the Mormon pioneers, are
largely the fruits of Brigham Young's
efforts in the cause of education.
Among his varied talents was a
genius for architecture, some of the

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HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.
The transmutation of the not-needed-
things into cash is an every day feat
of want-ad, alchemy.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

HAYWOOD TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL

So Severe That the Morning Ses-
sion of His Trial Had to
Be Abandoned.

OPIATES WERE ADMINISTERED

News Spread Rapidly—By Some
Believed That He is Suffering
From Nervous Collapse.

Guards at Penitentiary Say He Has
Shown Signs of Restlessness—Strain
Has Been Hard on Him.

Boise, Ida., June 1.—The morning ses-
sion of the trial of William D. Hay-
wood was abandoned today on account
of the illness of the prisoner, who was
attacked at an early hour by promine
poisoning. The doctors attending Hay-
wood and his counsel, both stated that
the illness was not serious and they be-
lieved he would be able to be in court
at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, to which
hour a recess was taken.

Haywood suffered acutely during the
night and at 5 o'clock this morning the
county physician was summoned. He
called another doctor into consultation
and finally opiates were administered to
the prisoner. He had not recovered
from the effects of the morphine at the
hour set for the morning session.

The news of Haywood's illness spread
quickly through the city and there were
few persons in the court room when
the hour for convening arrived. Judge
Wood made the announcement of Hay-
wood's illness. He said the county phy-
sician suggested that the prisoner might
be able to attend the trial during the
afternoon.

Attorney Richardson then made a
statement as to the nature of the attack
Haywood had suffered. He said he was
sure it was nothing serious